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**Pearson
Edexcel GCE**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Core Mathematics C1

Advanced Subsidiary



Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference
6663/01

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Pink)

Total Marks

Calculators may NOT be used in this examination.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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1. Find

$$\int \left(2x^4 - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + 3 \right) dx$$

giving each term in its simplest form.

(4)

Q1

(Total 4 marks)



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2. Express 9^{3x+1} in the form 3^y , giving y in the form $ax + b$, where a and b are constants.
(2)

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Q2

(Total 2 marks)



P 4 6 7 1 5 A 0 3 2 8

3. (a) Simplify

$$\sqrt{50} - \sqrt{18}$$

giving your answer in the form $a\sqrt{2}$, where a is an integer.

(2)

(b) Hence, or otherwise, simplify

$$\frac{12\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{50} - \sqrt{18}}$$

giving your answer in the form $b\sqrt{c}$, where b and c are integers and $b \neq 1$

(3)



4.

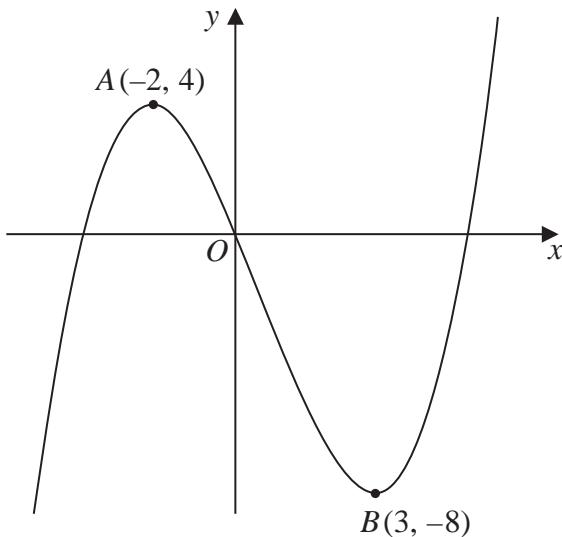
**Figure 1**

Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation $y = f(x)$. The curve has a maximum point A at $(-2, 4)$ and a minimum point B at $(3, -8)$ and passes through the origin O .

On separate diagrams, sketch the curve with equation

(a) $y = 3f(x)$, (2)

(b) $y = f(x) - 4$ (3)

On each diagram, show clearly the coordinates of the maximum and the minimum points and the coordinates of the point where the curve crosses the y -axis.



5. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$y + 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$y^2 + 5x^2 + 2x = 0$$

(6)

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6. A sequence a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots is defined by

$$a_1 = 4,$$

$$a_{n+1} = 5 - ka_n, \quad n \geqslant 1$$

where k is a constant.

- (a) Write down expressions for a_2 and a_3 in terms of k .

(2)

Find

- (b) $\sum_{r=1}^3 (1 + a_r)$ in terms of k , giving your answer in its simplest form,

(3)

- (c) $\sum_{r=1}^{100} (a_{r+1} + ka_r)$

(1)

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7. Given that

$$y = 3x^2 + 6x^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2x^3 - 7}{3\sqrt{x}}, \quad x > 0$$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$. Give each term in your answer in its simplified form.

(6)



8. The straight line with equation $y = 3x - 7$ does not cross or touch the curve with equation $y = 2px^2 - 6px + 4p$, where p is a constant.

(a) Show that $4p^2 - 20p + 9 < 0$

(4)

(b) Hence find the set of possible values of p .

(4)



9. On John's 10th birthday he received the first of an annual birthday gift of money from his uncle. This first gift was £60 and on each subsequent birthday the gift was £15 more than the year before. The amounts of these gifts form an arithmetic sequence.

- (a) Show that, immediately after his 12th birthday, the total of these gifts was £225
(1)
- (b) Find the amount that John received from his uncle as a birthday gift on his 18th birthday.
(2)
- (c) Find the total of these birthday gifts that John had received from his uncle up to and including his 21st birthday.
(3)

When John had received n of these birthday gifts, the total money that he had received from these gifts was £3375

- (d) Show that $n^2 + 7n = 25 \times 18$
(3)
- (e) Find the value of n , when he had received £3375 in total, and so determine John's age at this time.
(2)



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Question 9 continued

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10.

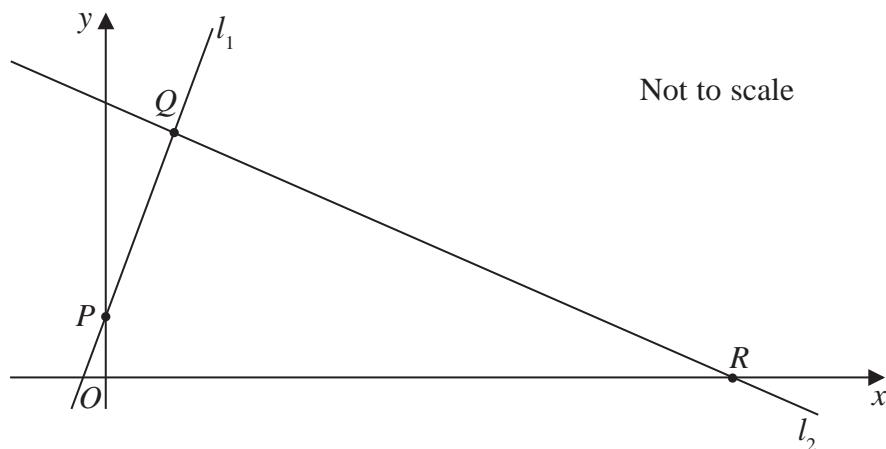


Figure 2

The points $P(0, 2)$ and $Q(3, 7)$ lie on the line l_1 , as shown in Figure 2.

The line l_2 is perpendicular to l_1 , passes through Q and crosses the x -axis at the point R , as shown in Figure 2.

Find

- an equation for l_2 , giving your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a , b and c are integers,
(5)
- the exact coordinates of R ,
(2)
- the exact area of the quadrilateral $ORQP$, where O is the origin.
(5)



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Question 10 continued

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11. The curve C has equation $y = 2x^3 + kx^2 + 5x + 6$, where k is a constant.

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ (2)

The point P , where $x = -2$, lies on C .

The tangent to C at the point P is parallel to the line with equation $2y - 17x - 1 = 0$

Find

(b) the value of k , (4)

(c) the value of the y coordinate of P , (2)

(d) the equation of the tangent to C at P , giving your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a , b and c are integers. (2)



Question 11 continued

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